

D, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

carried with the meteors through space, to be dropped on the surface of the earth when their orbits are strong enough to reach there. There is but one other conclusion to which we can come, viz, that if these bodies that have so far fallen do not come from the earth's orbit, they must come from beyond the earth's orbit, having been first volatilized here; and this is the argument which I have now presented to you, and which has since been repeated many years ago respecting the sulphate of lime, like that of Wieliczka, which fell in Poland during a thunder-storm near Widdin in 1828.

Supposing that the former supposition is correct, then we must arrive at the conclusion that there are other bodies in the solar system, and that they are not all of the same nature.

storm near Widdin in 1823.

[illegible]

superficies of the planet Mars, whose boundaries of seas and land, straits and islands and polar snows, have been

I will not go further—for I should be brought within the reach of the severest logic of my friend the late Astronomer, now our present able Secretary, who, in his paper "On the Plurality of Worlds," read to us in 1858, warned against wandering into paths where we may go astray; and I trust there is no scientific heresy in expressing my belief that other worlds in our system may be habitable.

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Gentlemen, in concluding this discourse, I can only reiterate the expression with which I began, that I understand it simply from my respect for the society in whose midst I have been happy to be accepted as a humble laborer. But advanced years and frequent failures of health warn me that there is a night coming when I must stop work, and it may be wiser to leave to those whose youth and energies are elastic and strong—exertions for which I am sure affords only diminishing support, and the only full return which I can expect.

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Gentlemen, in concluding this discourse, I can only reiterate the expression with which I began, that I understand it simply from my respect for the society in whose ranks I have been happy to be accepted as a humble member. But advancing years and frequent failures of health warn me that there is a night coming when no man of work, and who will be wiser to leave to those whose youth and energies are elastic and strong--exertions for which nature affords only diminishing support, and the only resource to which is, in the hour of need, to be turned.

It is this feeling which has led me to believe

It is this feeling which has led me to introduce *reference* into the course of my address, as I wished to set forth some things for which another so good an opportunity might not, perhaps, occur. I have not, however, thought of subject to discuss, I was perplexed by the multitude that gathered, and I have been compelled to neglect the consideration of one subject, for the sake of rendering what I have had to say less tedious, and of not making the paper which I connect the general subject with ourselves. The topics on which I have ventured to speak are all based on observations, and on reasoning from facts, and I wish to be understood to desire to close my remarks with quotations, and I commend to your consideration—the first from a paper which I could not further quote to-night, and by an author who was among the foremost of the progress made in the sciences during the year 1857. We are advancing rapidly towards a realisation of the fact, that mind and not only, is the ultimate source of power. Every practical application of science is based on the reign of law, and the master of matter. We live under the reign of law, and every fact discovered, every speculation of any value derived, carries forward the never-to-be contrivance truth, and law cannot be destroyed.

all the laws which the mind of man is steadily evoking from the arcana of space and time, are the material mani-

The laws which the mind of man is steadily creating
on the arena of space and time, are the material manifesta-
tions of the energies of a mighty mind. (Scientific
American, B. E.—H. in Q. J. No. 2, January 1890)

To this may be added the concluding words of the Date
Arcy's remarkable book on the "Reign of Law."
The laws of nature were first supposed to govern the
world to baffle His creatures in the sphere of conduct, still
to confound them in the region of belief. " * * *

"The laws they stand in awe of, and suppose to be the
decrees of some all-wise Ruler, who has made the
human spirit. They come visibly from one prevailing
will, and express the authority of one enduring kingdom.
They have more regard to the good than evil; and we
naturally see, that the purpose of all nature law is bene-
ficial when they are made, as they can be made, the in-
struments of intelligent will, and the servants of enlighten-
ment." With this, p. 569.

Mr. G. K. HOLLEN then read a paper entitled "A Re-
view of the Progress of Lands Title Registration in New
South Wales."

A vote of thanks was given to the Rev. W. B.
Barker, and another to Mr. Holden, for the papers they had
read.

The Treasurer (Mr. E. Bodford) brought forward

appeared that the receipts had been £141 13s. 3d., and the disbursements £117 18s. 1d., leaving a credit balance of

[illegible]

On the conclusion of the business, Mr. G. Kroff exhibited a living tortoise, brought from Western Australia

On the conclusion of the business, Mr. G. Kraft expressed a living tribute, brought from Western Australia to Mr. J. Masters, assistant curator to the New South Wales Museum.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

LALUEN.—Writing on the 6th instant, the correspondent of the *Brisbane Dispatch* states:—"Our monthly output of gold on Monday was smaller than we have had it for one month past, only amounting to 3851 or 2 dwts. 23 grs. This falling off is to be accounted for in a great measure on the fact that several of the claims which used to produce so largely have been washing part of the month, we have a very short time, some indeed not at all. Some have employed engaged from fresh paddocks, while others have been using the water during the month. There has also been a decided decline in the average yield of some two good claims. However, never daunted, the workers are bent on pushing their claims to the limit, and are resumed in the course of a few days, and in some instances to very good prospects. We may hope therefore to have a better show next month. Besides the order of the month several parcels are being sent for sale, but without success, as a reef has been taken up by Messrs. Atkinson and party. They are trading the reef

They have already found it over five feet wide, and some good gold-bearing specimens have been obtained, and so

They have already found it over five feet wide, and some gold-bearing specimens have been obtained, and so the prospectors are progressing rapidly in widening the reef to be erected and the work carried on systematically. The reef is on private land belonging to Moore. He said that he had been in their Company for some time, but he communicated with those gentlemen with reference to the terms he is to come to, and they have, I understand, decided to let him have the reef for a year. Nothing definite, however, has been so far arranged. A reef has been discovered, near Buñal, and the prospectors hope very good prospects. The Montezuma and the Little River reefs are still all the talk, and news came in to-day of the discovery of a large amount of gold in the latter reef. The Company's crushing machine with a twelve horse-power engine was to leave Sydney via Meriden, so that it will not be met until it reaches the reef. The serious claimholders at Little River will be put at rest as to their prospects of future wealth, or dire disappointment.

Mr. J. H. Barron, a new settler, has been discovered. He has been at Warrenton about between the Clyde and the head of Squaw Creek, which has caused some trouble. On Thursday last, he was in the city, and his claims were marked out along the line of the reef on each side of the prospectors' claim. The reef is found a few feet below the surface of the ground, and is from three to five feet wide. It is stated that gold has been found in the stone. If so, its great width will render it very profitable, and the prospectors are anxious to get it. It is supposed as the wide surface reefs are sometimes found on the stone. It is soft and of a porous crumbly nature, containing a great deal of sandstone. The discovery of these reefs are very genuine about the value of the reef, and the prospectors have been very anxious about the piggings of the reefs. A reef has been discovered on the hill between Crown Flat and Biddulph. This reef is

also very wide. We have not heard whether any good
 been found on it. Reeling is now all the rage, and the

THE JUNKER RENE.—The following outrageous transaction has happened in Germany. Some time ago, recovered from the Junker Rene—31 tons crushed for his Stephen White's party by the British Standard machine, and 25 of 20 cwt of iron. From Brown and Berg's "White Chain," a quantity of gold has been obtained, but as not yet been separated from the mercury, from approximately 250 cwt of gold, 400 cwt of mercury has been raised from the same reef, but in consequence of a dispute at present existing, crushing operations are being suspended. The German and American working operations are favorably progressing. They expect to crush a simple strophe, and have reason to look forward to a very good return.

one of which was a bill for "a complete reversal of the relations of the sexes." It treated "all political,

under the name of a bill for "a complete reversal of the relations of the sexes." It vaunted "all political, moral, and social power irrevocably in the female person," and gave the vote to all women above the age of sixteen years. It conferred upon the same part of the population the exclusive right to elect men, hold property, dispose of heriages, and "keep late hours." Men were designated to household and feminine office, and to the teaching of articles of costume hitherto characteristic of the weaker sex.

11

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

used to have large families, "but they thrived long years ago, before corset strings were invented and small waists became fashionable, and long before the pernicious doctrines of Malthus were propounded." The proportion of married women in the State of New York who have a child is one in ten. Not long ago several Massachusetts journals complained that in that model State the same misfortunes, or customs, were found. Infanticide is increasing, and, says the *Times*, "a certain species of it is prac-

A continental journal, *La Ferme*, mentions the case of a Dr. Buisson, who writes, saying that some time ago he attended a patient dying of hydrophobia. Having bled him, he incautiously wiped his hands on the sick man's pocket handkerchief, and perceived too late that he must have touched with it a small unhealed cut on his left forefinger. Dreading, however, to seek a certain remedial treatment of his own, he

though on his accustomed bull. This was more than the butcher could bear. Without waiting for the Riot Act to be read, he drew his sword, brought it round with a professional swoop in the direction of the dog, and cut off a tail—unfortunately, not that of the dog, but of his own breech.

I was imagined that shepherdesses were not now to be seen except on Dreaden china and on the canvas of Watteau and Lancret; but I find that the St. John's Lodge of the Ancient Order of Shepherdesses have

predecessors of a funeral, considered after the
modern fashion denounced by the *Pail Mail*, and
are frequently provocative of jests. In particular,
the Mangled Affliction Department of a Drapery
Mourning House often served as the medium for
witticisms, which, more or less, are the offspring of
a glorious original, — a sketch of a "Mason de Doul,"
written by Thomas Hood, and published February,
1844, in No. 2 of *Hood's Magazine* (pages 100-101).
It was the same number of the *Magazine* that con-

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